

THE  
Newport Mercury  
is published every SATURDAY by  
F. A. PRATT & CO.,  
AT CORNER OF  
Market sq. & Thames street.  
TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, in  
advance.  
Advertisements inserted at one  
dollar per square (12 lines) for the  
first three insertions, and seven  
cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Those who advertise by the year,  
can make contracts on liberal terms.  
The privilege of Annual Adver-  
tising is limited to their own im-  
mediate business, and all advertise-

# Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

ments for the benefit of other per-  
sons, as well as all legal advertise-  
ments, and advertisements of real  
estate, or auction sales, sent in by  
them, must be paid for at the usual  
rates.  
Cards of acknowledgement, reli-  
gious notices, and the like, one in-  
sertion, 50 cents per square.  
Births, marriages and deaths, in-  
serted without charge; but all ad-  
ditions to the ordinary announce-  
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be  
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge  
being less than 20 cents.  
No paper will be discontinued  
until arrangements are paid, except at  
the option of the publishers.  
**Job Printing**  
in its various branches, executed  
with despatch.  
P. A. PRATT, WM. MESSER

Volume 103.

Number 5,312.

## Poetry.

**For the Mercury.**  
**COME TO OUR ISLE**  
BY KEENE.  
Come to our isle of peace!  
Long have the wintry winds swept by,  
The south's hot summer smote you witheringly,  
Through weary months gone past.  
Where through the crowded street,  
The eager throng poured in their ceaseless toil;  
The busy hum, the care, the strife, the toil;  
The roofs shut out the sky.  
There, with your lives borne on  
By the strong current, and your hearts o'erborn,  
Desiring the sleep of night, the cheerless morn,  
How have ye longed for peace.  
Longed vainly for our isle,  
With its white glades of foam-crested tide,  
The deep, deep blue beyond, the clouds that ride  
Like sea-gulls on the wind.  
The cool, o'er-shadowing rock,  
The gorgeous tinting of the sunset hour,  
Night's argent lamp, the thunder clouds that low-  
er,  
As curtains of the sea.  
Come to our isle of peace!  
And as along the horizon shuts the day,  
The tumult, from your souls, shall melt away  
In waveless hush of calm.  
But if, in vain ye seek  
In this, earth's fairest spot, for perfect rest,  
There is an isle, more glorious and more blest,  
Where all is hallowed peace.  
Flows round that isle, a sea  
Wider than ours, and mortal all it death,  
That past—the glorious land! no human breath  
Can speak its blessedness.  
Seek ye that golden shore,  
Where care and strife and turmoil may not come,  
Find there a sure, a fadeless summer home  
In that true Isle of Peace.  
**For the Mercury.**  
**THOUL COME NO MORE TO ME.**  
BY A. ROTHLEY.  
Again the summer cometh,  
With her regal beauty crowned;  
The air is filled with fragrance,  
Fruit and flowers are all around.  
There's verdure in the forest,  
A blue mist is on the sea;  
But Annie, darling Annie,  
I look in vain for thee.  
I wander in the morning,  
When the dew is on the flowers;  
I marvel at the beauty  
Of this grand, old world of ours;  
I listen to the music  
Of the streamlet's gorgeous gleam,  
But Annie, darling Annie,  
I look in vain for thee.  
I look, both night and morning,  
For a form that comes no more;  
I listen for a melody,  
That is forever o'er.  
The glorious flowers of summer  
Deck hill and plain, and lea;  
But Annie, darling Annie,  
Thou'lt come no more to me.

## Useful Hints.

**CURRENT WINE.**—As the present is the proper season for making this cordial, we give the following old, but good receipt for its manufacture. When properly made, it is a very healthful beverage, particularly for summer drink, when fully diluted with water. Before pressing the juice from the currants, pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them, after which they must be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily with light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double refined loaf sugar—single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Suppose the cake intended to be used is 30 gallons. In this put 20 quarts of currant juice, 30 pounds of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to settle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one or two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the car to the bung-hole a slight noise will be heard such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda-water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear without any excess of sweetness.

**BLACKBERRY WINE.**—To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, press the juice from them, let it stand 36 hours to ferment (lightly covered) and skim off whatever rises to the top; then, to every gallon of the juice, add 1 quart of water and 3 lbs. of sugar (brown) well quitted; let it stand in an open vessel for 24 hours; skim and strain it, then barrel it. Let it stand 8 or 9 months, when it should be racked off and bottled and corked close; age improves it.

**CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**—Bathe the parts affected with water, in which potatoes have been boiled, as hot as can be borne just before going to bed; by the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

**STY ON THE EYELID.**—Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag, pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application will remove it.

**COAL TAR FOR WALKS.**—Spreading half an inch to an inch thick of coal tar upon the surface of a gravel walk, then covering with sufficient of fine sifted gravel to prevent the tar sticking to the feet, will soon form a hard, dry walk, and free from any growth of grass or weeds.

**WASHING PRINTS.**—To wash prints, delaines and lawns, which will fade by using soap, make a starch water similar for starching prints; wash the prints with this water; then wash in clear water without any soap; rinse in a little starch water. If there is green in the fabric, add a little starch to the starch water.

## Miscellaneous.

**From Arnold's History of Rhode Island.**  
**Battle of Rhode Island.**  
Rhode Island was in no respect behind her sister colonies in the patriotic zeal which inspired resistance to the British rule, or in active preparations for the Revolutionary conflict. A month or two previous to the battle of Lexington the work of enlistment was rapidly going on, orders for arms from Providence were incessant, tea was everywhere proscribed, a large quantity of the forbidden luxury was publicly burnt in the market square of Providence, a general muster of militia was held and military enthusiasm was universal. The effect of the battle of Lexington was electric. The intelligence reached Providence the same night. Expresses were sent off to the other towns and to Connecticut. The military assembled and the next day a thousand men were on their march from Providence to the scene of strife. An army of observation, to consist of fifteen hundred men, was voted to be raised at once. Subsequently the soil of Rhode Island became an important seat of war and on the 29th of August, 1778, the scene of a memorable conflict, of which we have the following vivid description:  
So great was the scarcity of provisions at this time, that there were hundreds of people in Providence without bread or the means of obtaining it, and corn was sold at eight dollars a bushel. Nor could vessels be sent to bring flour on account of the embargo, until the pressing wants of the population required it to be repealed. Great dissatisfaction now pervaded the camp and desertions became frequent. Half the New Hampshire volunteers, writes one of their officers, had already gone and the rest could not be induced to remain. The siege had meanwhile been pressed with vigor and the enemy had abandoned all their out-works except one. It was Sullivan's intention to storm the work but the army, by the withdrawal of the volunteers, was found to be reduced to only fifty-four hundred men. It was therefore determined in council to fall back upon the fortified hills at the north and there await the return of the French fleet, to hasten which Lafayette proceeded to Boston. Nearly three thousand volunteers, supposing nothing would be done till the return of the French, had left within twenty-four hours, and others were still leaving. The retreat commenced in the evening and by two o'clock that night the army encamped on But's Hill, the right wing on the west road, and the left on the east road, with covering parties on each flank. Col. Livingston's light corps was stationed on the east road and another under Col. Laurens, Col. Fleury, and Major Talbot, on the west road, each three miles in front of the camp, and in their rear was the picket of the army under Col. Wade.

Early next morning the British forces marched out in two columns by the two roads, and at seven o'clock the attack was commenced. The American light corps were supported by the picket. A series of severe skirmishes ensued and a regiment was sent to reinforce each of the two corps, with orders for them to retire upon the main body, which they did in excellent order. One account attributes to Major Talbot the commencement of the action on the west road. Another, more circumstantial, states that the first desperate stand was made at a cross road connecting the two main roads near the Gibbs' place, about five and a half miles from Newport, where a middle road, parallel to the two and very near the east road, extends northward from the cross road. A broad field enclosed by stone walls, occupies the space between the east and middle roads, and is bounded on the south by the cross road. Here the twenty-second British regiment, Col. Campbell, which had advanced by the east road, divided and one half of it turned to the left in the cross road. A portion of the American picket was concealed in this field and the divided twenty-second fell into the ambush. A scene of fearful slaughter ensued. Short, sharp and deadly was the struggle. The Americans leading from behind the walls, poured a storm of bullets into the very face of the astonished foe, and before they could recover from the shock, they had re-loaded, and with another sheet of fire completed the work of death. Nearly one fourth part of the ill-fated twenty-second were cut down by this murderous assault. Two Hessian regiments came up to their support, but the Americans had already retreated, according to orders. An attack was now made upon the American left wing, but the enemy were repulsed by Gen. Glover, and retreated to their works on Quaker Hill.

The Hessian columns were formed upon a chain of highland, which extended northward from this hill. The American army was drawn up in three lines: the first in front of their works on But's Hill, the second in rear of the hill and the reserve near a creek about half a mile in rear of the first line. The distance between But's and Quaker Hill is about one mile, with marshy meadow and woodland between.

About nine o'clock a heavy cannonade commenced, and continued throughout the day. For the next hour there was con-

stant skirmishing amongst the advanced parties, until two British ships of war and some light armed vessels, coming up the bay, opened a fire upon the right flank of the Americans, under cover of which the enemy made a desperate effort to turn the left flank and storm an advanced redoubt on the American right. The action now became general along this portion of the line. For nearly seven hours the battle raged with little intermission, but for the first hour after the British ships began to fire, while the attempt to turn the flank was made, the conflict was at its height. The carnage was frightful. Down the slope of Anthony's Hill, a western continuation of Quaker Hill, the Hessian columns and British infantry twice rushed to the assault and were repulsed in the valley with great slaughter. Sixty were found dead in one spot. At another thirty Hessians were buried in one grave. Gen. Greene commanded on the right. Of the four brigades under his immediate command, Varnum's, Glover's, Cornell's and Greene's, all suffered severely, but Gen. Varnum's perhaps the most. A third time the enemy, with desperate courage and increased strength, attempted to assault the redoubt and would have carried it but for the timely aid of two continental battalions, dispatched by Gen. Sullivan to support his almost exhausted troops.

It was in repelling these furious onsets that the newly raised black regiment, under Col. Greene, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor. Posted behind a thicket in the valley they three times drove back the Hessians who charged repeatedly down the hill to dislodge them; and so determined were the enemy in these excessive charges, that the day after the battle the Hessian Colonel, upon whom this duty had devolved, applied to exchange his command and go to New York, because he dared not lead his regiment again to battle, lest his men should shoot him for having caused them so much loss.

While this furious conflict was in progress on the British left, Gen. Lovell's brigade of Massachusetts militia was ordered to engage their right and rear, which was done with complete success. The ships-of-war were also driven off by the well-served guns of two heavy batteries that were brought to bear upon them. The desperate courage of the enemy availed them nothing against the equally resolute valor of the Americans. They at last gave way, and retreated to their fortified camp on Quaker Hill, closely followed by the victors, who captured Brady's battery upon the hill. Sullivan desired to attack them in their works, but the army had now been thirty-six hours without rest or food, and continually on the march, at labor, or in battle. The assault was therefore abandoned, and both armies occupied their camps in the afternoon, although the cannonading was continued until night. A return of the killed, wounded and missing, shows the whole loss of the Americans in the action to be two hundred and eleven. That of the British was at first supposed to be about seven hundred, but was afterwards found to amount to one thousand and twenty-three, including those taken prisoners.

When we consider that of the five thousand Americans engaged in this battle, only about fifteen hundred had ever before been in action, and that they were opposed by veteran troops, both in numbers and in discipline, with a degree of obstinacy rarely equalled in the annals of warfare, we can understand the remark said to have been made by Lafayette, in speaking of the battle on Rhode Island, that "it was the best fought action of the war."

DESERT.—These are the agents which cause a vast amount of human suffering inasmuch as they tempt the appetite, and bribe nature to transgression, which never fails of being punished sooner or later. All eat as much as they want of the ordinary dinner before the desert comes in and without the desert, would feel a comfortable exhilaration for the remainder of the day; but the tempter comes in; the satiated palate is tickled, is whipped up; the man stuffs on, and for the remainder of the day is more like a gorged anaconda than any thing else—so full that he rises from the table with deliberation, strives against coughing, lest he might jolt up his dinner, and then sits down to doze away a whole afternoon under the oppressive influence of an inglorious sleep.

A large addition would be made to the comfort and health of any family which should discard the whole catalogue of pies, pastries, and puddings as deserts, and take in their stead, one or two oranges or apples or a dish of fresh ripe berries in their natural state; or if out of season, or unobtainable, an agreeable, neat, and healthful substitute may be found in a "mint stick," a bit of cream-candy, or a piece of pure maple-sugar.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

In a family down East are two sisters by the name of Pepper. One has red hair, and they call her 'Red Pepper'; the other has black hair, and they call her 'Black Pepper.' They have a brother whose hair is gray, and they call him 'Pepper-and-Salt.'

It is said that corn is so sensitive that it is shocked at the approach of Jack Frost.

**Taking her Picture.**  
A writer in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal gives some of his experiences as an assistant in a photographic saloon, as follows:  
Scarcely had we set our studio in order before the doorman rapidly ascending the stairs, breathlessly announced a customer. 'She won't go no more than a shilling,' he gasped. A very corpulent lady, indeed. Her face, excessively, was surrounded by a bonnet-cap, which though wonderfully large, was only in proportion to the size of the bonnet it was intended to adorn. Gloves of the commonest kind concealed her puffy hands, while a shawl of exquisite pattern and variegated color almost entirely covered her respectable but puffy form. The 'glass house' was a temporary erection at the top of the roof. Access was gained by a feeble ladder, originally, for the sake of cheapness, constructed of green wood. The hot sun had twisted its component parts in the most singular but effective manner; it was afflicted with the rickets, and evidently falling fast. By a series of violent efforts on her own part, vigorously encouraged and carefully guided by the professor and myself, the corpulent lady eventually reached that frail, transparent structure, perched, as I before said, on the very apex of the roof.

'Screw her up,' said the operator to me, carelessly, as he disappeared into the dark room, 'screw her up!'

'Goodness gracious!' ejaculated the unfortunate victim, 'what does the gentleman mean?'

'He merely requests me to pose you, madam,' I replied.

'Pose! I never was more astonished. Let me go down stairs, young man.'

'I should say to place you in a proper position,' I interrupted, soothingly. 'That's it, ma'am. Gloves off, if you please; your hands so; your eyes fixed on that small piece of white paper; lean against this, if you please, (placing her head in the rest.)' I will mind your bonnet. There; that's it—admirable!' I added, really somewhat pleased at the effect I had contributed to create.

'Now ma'am,' remarked my instructor, as he issued from his den, to the tortured innocent in the chair, 'now, ma'am, look pleasant!'

She endeavored to obey. A strange and awful expression passed over her countenance—the ends of her mouth she somehow hitched up to her ears; her eyes emerged from their sockets, while the loose skin of her forehead arranged itself in folds, like reefs in a ship's sail.

'Do not move,' enjoined the artist, 'till I replace the cap. Cap off. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Cap on again.'

The victim accepted the relief with a deep sigh of resignation.

I accompanied the artist into his dark room, to witness the process of developing the picture. It 'came out' at last. It certainly resembled the original as she appeared when she was taken; but I need hardly add that the expression of her face, at that moment of agony, was wholly unlike the one her countenance habitually wore.

'You'll never give her that!' I whispered.

'Won't I?' responded my instructor.—'You shall see!'

Advancing from his dark room, he had the exquisite assurance thus to address his visitor:  
'I congratulate you, madam, on the very best result we have obtained to day.' (No more than the literal truth; she was the first visitor we had had.) 'The half tones are superb. Beautiful!' he continued, in rapturous accents, 'beautifol! Are they not, Mr. Jenks?' appealing to me.

'They are certainly most charming.' I was villain enough to assert.

'Well, um, ah!' returned the original of the great work; 'well, I don't think it is so very like.'

'Oh, it must be a likeness,' roundly and positively declared the artist. 'It can't help being a portrait.'

'Well, yes, it is like the shawl. The shawl is capital.'

'Then, of course, ma'am, it must be like you.'

Not being sufficient mistress of logic to discuss the point, the unhappy lady surrendered at discretion.

'What price did you charge?'—

'Only a shilling,' interrupted the victim; 'young man below said it was to be only a shilling.'

'Oh,' responded the photographer, with a magnificent bow, 'you will not be imposed on here. May I trouble you to walk down stairs while I seduce the picture to shilling size?'

'Reduce it!'

'This size is two shillings; but I do not care for trouble; I will cut it. Your face will be preserved, ma'am, but your shawl will not be seen.'

That remark decided the question; the portrait should remain as it was.

We move down to the reception room.

'Would you like to have it colored?' was the next enquiry.

'Colored? Oh, dear no! That she wouldn't.'

'Sixpence, merely,' remarked the artist, looking out a 'mat and preserver.'

'Only sixpence!'

'And the improvement,' she was informed, was 'immense!'

'If it was only sixpence.'

A hint was enough. A dab of powdered color vigorously thrust on either cheek, then a portion puffed away. The operation was complete before I thought it had been fairly begun.

The portrait, secured in the aforesaid 'mat and preserver,' was then carefully fitted into a case of morocco leather, neatly lined with silk velvet of a crimson hue.

'Without case, two and six; with, five and six. A superior article, you will observe, ma'am, with the hinges gilt.'

The old lady hesitated.

'A portrait,' remarked the photographer, 'is not an every day expense. Accident, madam, has been your friend, and you possess a perfect specimen of my art. This gift of fortune, without a case, may be broken; with a case, it positively lasts forever—absolutely.'

Flattered, cajoled, convinced, our visitor paid the five and six, and was politely shown down stairs.

**The first Lesson in Gambling.**  
Wherever there are great collections of people there are always bad and foolish people among them. It was so at Bridgeport when the State Fair was held there. Outside the grounds, behind or within tents or booths, were many who gambled and led others to do so. Now it is a very simple thing to gamble; so simple and it often appears so fair, that many a boy is led to take the first step before he knows it.

There was behind one of the oyster-stands a circle of men and boys; on the ground sat a poor, degraded, dissipated man, poorly clothed, and looking sick and weak. He held in his hand several iron rings, and before him was a board with nails driven into it, which stood upright. A clear-faced, bright-eyed little boy stepped up to him. He was just such a boy as is prompt at day-school and always has his lesson at Sunday school. He showed this in his face as he stepped up to the man and said,

'What's that for?'

'Give me a cent and you may pitch one of these rings, and if it catches over a nail I'll give you six cents.'

'That seemed fair enough, so the boy handed him a cent and took the ring. He stepped back to a stake, tossed the ring and it caught on one of the nails.

'Will you take six rings to pitch again, or six cents?'

'Six cents,' was the answer, and two three cent pieces were put into his hand, and he stepped off well satisfied with what he had done, and probably not having an idea that he had done wrong.

A gentleman standing near had watched him, and now, before he had time to look about and rejoin his companions, laid his hand on his shoulder.

'My lad, that is your first lesson in gambling.'

'Gambling, sir?'

'You staked your penny and won six—Did you not?'

'Yes, I did.'

'You did not earn them, and they were not given you; you won them just as gamblers win money. You have taken the first step in the path; that man had gone through it, and you can see the end. Now I advise you to go and give him his six cents back, and ask him for your penny; and then stand square with the world, an honest boy again.'

He had hung his head down, but raised it quickly, and his bright, open look, as he said, 'I'll do it, I'll not be forgotten.—He ran back, and soon emerged from the ring, looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly as he ran away to join his comrades.

That was an HONEST boy.

**Sketch Book.**  
'Bill I am fascinated with Miss Milton.' 'With her personal charms?' Yes, purse and all charms.'

Leave your grievances as Bonaparte did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them at that time will need answering.

'If good people would only make goodness agreeable and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause.'

Much is said about the freshness of a first love, but there are many whose second love is better worth having than the first love of others.

The old man looks down and thinks of the past. The young man looks up and thinks of the future. The child looks everywhere and thinks of nothing. And there are a great many children in the world.

A man not a thousand miles off, once asked another who he liked to hear preach? Why said he, I like to hear Mr. B. preach best; because I don't like any preaching, and his comes the nearest to no preaching of any I have yet heard.

**For the Mercury.**  
**THE INDIAN BOY.**  
BY MRS. S. L. REED.  
He stood upon the mountain's brow,  
The scene around was dark and drear;  
A foaming cataract below,  
And stormy clouds were gathering near.  
Undaunted stood that youthful form,  
His mantle waving in the breeze;  
While mournful sounds, and chilly winds  
Came echoing through the forest trees!  
A sadder face was never seen;  
As far as mortal eye can trace,  
His long dark hair bespoke his race,  
Yet never beat a heart more true.  
He spoke, I never shall forget  
The feeling pathos of his soul.  
From whence he came, or where he dwelt,  
Unto this day remains untold.  
These mountains, valleys, fields and plains,  
As far as mortal eye can trace,  
These grand old woods and waters, all  
Belong to my forgotten race;  
The red man loved these hunting grounds,  
Which the Great Spirit gave to him,  
And ere the pale face hither came,  
No heart was sad, no eye was dim.  
'Twas here Wampanoag's tribe did dwell,  
The bravest one in all the land;  
And here they hunted for and wide,  
But where is now that broken band?  
Hushed is the music and the dance,  
The warrior's shout is heard no more,  
The altar fire has ceased to burn,  
The songs of gladness all are o'er.  
The white man came, and all his tribe  
In kindness by my sires were met;  
They gave them shelter, called them friend,  
And how have they repaid the debt?  
They drove them from their father's land,  
They burnt their wigwams to the ground;  
They filled the red man's heart with grief,  
And scattered desolation round.  
The white man claims their forest now,  
The light canoe no more is seen;  
That little bark we loved so well,  
Has ceased to glide on yonder stream.  
My tribe are scattered far and wide,  
But the Great Spirit will avenge—  
They've passed to the bright spirit-land—  
'Tis fit that I should follow them.'

'I heard the angry waters foam,  
The surge seemed blending with the storm,  
A lightning flash illumed the sky,  
I looked, and lo! the youth was gone.  
Long years have passed away since then,  
No marble marks the Indian grave;  
He sleeps unknown beneath the surf,  
And o'er him roll majestic waves.'

**Cleanliness.**—Compare the dirtiness of the water in which you have washed when it is cold without soap, cold with soap, hot with soap. You will find the first has hardly removed any dirt at all, the second a little more, and the third a great deal more. But hold your hand over a cup of hot water for a minute or two, and then, by merely rubbing with the finger, you will bring off flakes of dirt or dirty skin. After a vapor bath you may peel your whole self clean in this way. What I mean is, that by simply washing or sponging with water you do not really clean your skin. Take a rough towel, dip one corner in very hot water—if a little spirit be added it will be more effectual—and then rub as if you were rubbing the towel into your skin with your fingers. The black flakes which will come will convince you that you were not clean before, however much soap and water you may have used. These flakes are what require moving. And you can really keep yourself cleaner with a tumblerful of hot water and a rough towel and rubbing, than with a whole apparatus of bath, and soap and sponge without rubbing. It is quite nonsense to say that anybody need be dirty. Patients have been kept as clean by these means on a long voyage, and when a basinful of water could not be afforded, and when they could not be moved out of their berths, as if all appurtenances of home had been at hand. Washing, however, with a large quantity of water, has quite other effects than those of mere cleanliness. The skin absorbs the water, and becomes softer and more perspirable. To wash with soap and soft water is, therefore, desirable from other points of view than that of cleanliness.

**Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale.**  
**Comfort and Counsel.**—Grace, mercy and peace be with you. I am well, and I verily count more of the sufferings of my Lord than of this world's lustre and over-gilded glory. I dare not say but my Lord hath fully recompensed my sadness with his joys, my losses with his own presence. I find it a sweet and rich thing to exchange my sorrows with Christ's joys; my afflictions with that sweet peace I have won by myself. Go on my dear brother, in the strength of the Lord; put Christ's love to the trial and put upon it burdens, and then it will appear love indeed. We employ not his love and therefore we know it not. Let us be faithful and care for our own part, which is to do and to suffer for him; and lay Christ's part on himself and leave it there. Duties are ours, events are God's. When our faith goeth to meddle with events and to question God's providence and beginneth to say—'How wilt thou do this and that?' we lose ground. We have nothing to do there. It is our part to let the Almighty exercise his own office.—*S. Rutherford.*

A lieutenant's widow writes to a friend saying that her heart is left-tenantless.

## Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1774.  
the commercial towns during the Revolutionary struggle, and with that security came innumerable other advantages.  
In Philip's war much of the strength and capacity of the town of Providence removed to and settled in Newport, which was abundantly repaid in the war of the revolution. Owing to these two circumstances, the ancient families of both of these towns are in a greater or lesser degree related by blood to each other.  
The following statement is taken from the Providence Gazette of 1774.  
Providence, May 28th.  
In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the late sessions, for numbering the inhabitants throughout this colony, the following account was taken last week of the number of inhabitants in the town of Providence, viz:  

Whites	Males above 16 years	1219
	Males under " "	850
	Females above " "	1049
	Females under " "	832
Indians	Males above " "	10
	Males under " "	16
	Females above " "	23
	Females under " "	19
Negrs	Males above " "	99
	Males under " "	50
	Females above " "	89
	Females under " "	65
Total		4321

  
This year the General Assembly passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery. At a town meeting held at Newport 1774 a large committee was appointed to receive donations for the poor at Boston. At the same meeting the deputies from Newport were requested to use their influence to obtain a grant from the General Assembly for the same purpose.

1775.  
Every day the political horizon became darker and darker, and everything assumed a belligerent character. The town of Newport having been stripped of all its defence and virtually in possession of the men of war in the harbor, the General Assembly met at Providence, as a place of greater security than Newport, on the first Wednesday in May, 1775, when the following gentlemen were elected:  
**JOSEPH WANTON, Gov.**  
**NICHOLAS COOKE, Dep. Gov.**  
**Assistants.**  
Samuel Dyre, Jonathan Randall,  
Ambrose Page, Peter Phillips,  
John Sayles, Joseph Hazard,  
John Jepson, Thomas Church,  
James Arnold.  
Henry Ward, Secretary.  
Henry Marchant, Att'y Gen'l.  
Joseph Clarke, Gen. Treasurer.  
The Hon. Darius Sessions received a majority of the votes of the Freemen for Deputy Governor, as also several other gentlemen as Senators, which they resigned and their places were all but one filled in Grand Committee.  
The deputies from Newport were John Wanton, George Hazard, John Tanner, Joseph Wanton.  
About this time all the States except R. Island and Connecticut had to lay the foundation of their State Government anew.—Their Governor and Council were not elected by the people—so that the severance of the connection between them and the mother country was an end of their government—but Connecticut and Rhode Island having always the choice of their Governors, as well as other branches of their Legislature, were not deranged, as to their organization, by throwing off the Royal authority. Rhode Island passed through the change with no apparent alteration. In other States the people assumed sovereign power, and by their conventions organized their institutions of Government under written constitutions—but in Rhode Island the General Assembly in addition to their former powers, assumed the rights and prerogatives of that sovereignty which they, so far as respected the government of their State had subverted and overthrown.  
This assembly passed an act disqualifying the Governor elect from exercising any of the functions of the place to which he had been elected by the people, the reasons for which are given in the following act recited, viz:  
**From the Providence Gazette.**  
'Whereas the Ministry and Parliament of Great Britain, sacrificing the glory and happiness of their Sovereign and the good of Great Britain and the colonies to their own ambitious and lucrative views, have entered into many arbitrary, illegal resolutions for depriving his Majesty's subjects in America of every security for the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and having sent and are still sending, troops and ships of war into the colonies to enforce their tyrannical mandates, and have actually begun to shed the blood of the innocent people of these colonies; in consequence whereof this assembly, at the session held on the 22d day of April last, passed an act for raising fifteen hundred men as an army of observation and to assist any of our sister colonies; and whereas, the Honorable Joseph Wanton, Esq., then Governor of this colony, did enter a protest against the



SOMETHING might be said in favor of aristocracy; something, in favor of personal bondage; and something, in favor of the fallen condition of mankind in general; and all with about the same degree of probability. And yet all these are evils to be remedied, and evils that admit of remedy. The great difficulty lies in the application of the necessary correctives. The danger to be apprehended in the process of reform, is, that what is good comparatively, may be made worse instead of better by unskillful or unseasonable attempts to make it better. Never was this truth more worthy of consideration in every part of the world where political improvements may be made by peaceable means, than it is at this moment and especially in the realm under the model constitution of the British Monarchy. Republicans, in the general sense of the word, may profit by some reflection upon the actual and the probable conflict of antagonistic sentiments in the English public and in the English Parliament.

The debate in the House of Commons on the night of the 8th instant, related to the extraordinary action of the House of Lords upon the Paper Duty Bill, which they had some time ago unceremoniously rejected. Lord PALMERSTON introduced three resolutions in which he set forth the views of the present ministry; and afterwards he vindicated his position in a masterly speech, in which, if he did not explain away the point of his argument, he at least treated the Lords in a very gingerly manner. The resolutions were in effect: 1. The constitutional right of the Commons to control supplies to the Crown in all respects whatsoever. 2. Though the Lords have in some rare instances negatived a bill relating but not entirely to taxation, yet that was never done without affecting the exclusive claim of the Commons with jealous solicitude. 3. To guard the future against any undue action of the Lords, the Commons have in their own hands the power to impose or to remit taxes, and to maintain their authority inviolate.

The chief hearing of these resolutions is not to have an immediate effect. But the late action of the Lords is to be overlooked, on condition that they take care not to do the like thing again. The Liberals have supported a much stronger assertion of the right of the Commons, though supporting these sentiments of the present administration. The argument of the Liberals is founded upon the clearest doctrine of the English Constitution. The precedents are in favor of their view; as the bills which the Lords have at any time within the period of authority been suffered to reject, were not single money bills, in a fiscal sense, whenever the element of taxation was at all concerned, which was seldom the case. The argument in fact was almost entirely on the side of the Liberals. The Tory opposition, as if struck dumb, appear not to have had a word to say in support of the Lords as following in the path of the British Constitution. Though a Mr. WHITSTEDT did refer to the practice of the American Senate, as evidence of the sagacity of the American people in the constitution of the Upper House of Congress.

How preposterous, to hold up our popular system of government as an awful anomaly in the political world, and at the same time to quote our Senate as an example to support unconstitutional proceedings in the hereditary or crown-appointed branch of an unpopular system! Our Senate, the Hon. member should recollect, represent the people in their several State organizations, and are dependent upon the action of the people from time to time upon the State legislatures. A principle that the English Lords are so anxious to confine within the narrowest limits in English dominions, they contend with all their might against the passage of the Reform Bill on one hand, and attempt to rule the nation by an unconstitutional assumption of power in themselves, on the other. Never before have the Lords rejected a bill merely for the repeal or the imposition of a tax; though they have sometimes refused their assent to bills intended and framed to carry particular legislative measures through their body under cover of the taxing power. Since 1835, seventy-eight millions of taxes have been repealed without opposition from the aristocracy. Now the repeal of one million meets with their resistance. This monstrous assumption of the Lords is of a nature to lead to revolution as much as anything which ever occurred in the history of that ever changing bundle of abuses not well corrected.

The debate was closed on the 8th by an almost unanimous adoption of the resolutions. The beautiful phenomena of last Friday evening was witnessed as far west as Cleveland, Ohio, and as far east as Hanover, N. H., and in every place it presented an appearance similar to that observed in this neighborhood, which shows that it passed at an altitude of great heights, although appearing but about half a mile. When it was first seen by many of our citizens it was just rising from beyond Canton in a large ball of lurid fire, but as it passed over the harbor it broke into two parts, and each about equal size moved apparently very slowly, followed in a straight line by many smaller sized balls, each one growing gradually less, until nothing appeared. It was visible about two minutes and passed from east to west, and was supposed, from its appearance, to be a rocket of some novel construction. The phenomena attracted general attention in different cities, and was undoubtedly the most brilliant meteor that has been witnessed for many years. Still it is not without precedent, for displays were similar, as on record.

In the year 1676 a great globe of fire was seen at Bermuda, in Italy, about three-quarters of an hour after sunset. It passed to the west very rapidly, and disappeared over the Adriatic Sea. It crossed over all Italy at an estimated height of thirty-eight miles above the earth, and was accompanied in its passage by a blinding noise. Its final exit was made with a violent explosion. Apparently it was twice as large as it is now, and more brilliant.

An Quin, about nine at night, a globe of fire arose from behind one of the neighboring mountains, and illuminated the city. It passed from the west to the south. It was round, and emitted a prodigious effluence. In January, in 1823, an exactly similar meteor was observed. On the 13th of November, 1836, an exhibition of "fire balls" took place, which was visible at different points from the North American Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The first appearance was that of fireworks of the most imposing grandeur. The meteors were of three varieties—the first of phosphoric lines, apparently described by a point; the second, of large fire balls, that at intervals darted along the sky, leaving numerous trains; the third, of undulating luminous bodies, which remained nearly stationary. These meteors seemed to emanate from the same point. At Charleston (S. C.) upon the same date, as the above, a fire ball of extraordinary size was seen to cross the sky for a great length of time, and was then heard to explode like a cannon.

AGAIN there are grievous complaints of the treatment of Christians, or Christian inhabitants, of the Turkish dominions. About three months ago, it will be recalled, the Czar of Russia made, or proposed to make, some enquiry into the condition of Christian people in Turkey in Europe. The provinces about which he was so much concerned were situated in the line of his intended operations, as some suppose, and the Turkish authorities having undertaken the task of investigation, under the sanction of several other powers, nothing more has since transpired respecting the matters of which Russia complained. Now however in another quarter, Turkey in Asia, other complaints are made of outrages committed upon Christians on the coasts of Syria and on the mountains of Lebanon. Russia appears not to have any connection with these complaints. But England and France are ready to enter into the design of protecting this time the Christian inhabitants against the Druses and other obnoxious people, between whom and Christians there appears to be a deadly feud—though animosity of the worst kind between Christians is sometimes indebted to the Turkish police for the preservation of the peace. The reports are no doubt exaggerated; but they require the attention of the several governments concerned. Napoleon has manifested great zeal in the protection of the national interests of France, in respect to both persons and property. Though a friend of Turkey in Europe, he may become an enemy of Turkey in Asia. These Asiatic complications may be situated in the line of his intended operations. The project of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, has not been abandoned. And he may wish to retrieve the disaster of his uncle at St. Jean d'Acre. Nothing would probably lead to such charges as he may be most anxious to produce, as the successful accomplishment of both these purposes. No doubt there is a more inviting field for reform in that quarter than in any country in Europe, every thing being considered. Still it is not necessary to admit, that the progress of civilization in the Ottoman Empire is slower than in Russia. Looking upon Turkey as it is, and considering the dangers to which it is exposed from official venality, domestic dissensions, and the corruption and rapacity of foreign powers, no one can have much hope of the sudden success of any plan of reform, or even that the Ottoman nationality and Empire will long continue to exist. But, remembering the progress begun in the last five years, and observing the improvement made in the condition of all classes of the Ottoman people in the last twenty, the testimony of travelers who have had the best opportunity to know the truth is greatly at fault, if there is not a fair prospect that this so much despised portion of Europe and Asia may yet be admitted to excel the rest. Their most important laws are already better, being founded upon principles of toleration and equality. The fault, if anywhere, must exist chiefly in the administration and enforcement of their laws.

We learn from the Providence papers that extensive arrangements are being made for the excursion to Cleveland, Ohio, to participate in the ceremony of inaugurating the monument to Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, which will take place on the 10th of September. Governor SPRAGUE with his staff, together with the Major General, Brigadier Generals, and their respective staffs, many company officers, and several members of the General Assembly, are intending to participate. The first Light Infantry, Col. WM. V. BROWN, are making preparations to do escort. The Band, the American Brass, are having made to their order in New York, one of the most showy and expensive uniforms worn in the United States. It is gotten up partly after the French style. In another column will be found the programme of exercises.

THE GARRIBDI MEETING announced for Wednesday evening last, was necessarily postponed to this evening, when it is expected that the friends of the cause of Italy will crowd Aquidneck Hall to hear the choice literary address of Hon. GEORGE H. CALVERT, who will preside, and the brilliant speeches of Mr. NORTON, son of the late Professor NORTON, and author of a late work on Italy, and of Professor ELIOT, who has gained a high reputation in the world of letters. Other gentlemen will take part in the proceedings of the meeting, which will commence at 8 o'clock.

A Concert, in aid of St. Ann's Church, Cranston, will be given at Providence on Thursday evening next under the direction of Mr. F. A. PAYNE, of this city, the celebrated artist Madame STEPHAN, Mrs. E. A. PAYNE, and Miss BERGMAN, having volunteered their services. It will present a rare opportunity for our Providence friends to hear these distinguished performers and assist in a charitable object.

On Wednesday next the Scientific Convention of the United States will convene in this city, holding their sessions daily for one week. The Halls of the State House have been granted for their use, and here the sessions of our country will discuss the various topics which are intended to benefit mankind in his various pursuits. By a vote of the City Council a committee of that body will extend to the distinguished gentlemen such acts of friendship as shall be deemed expedient.

THE LADIES of the Central Church open their annual Festival and Fair on Tuesday evening next, as will be seen by the advertisement in this paper, which will be continued through Wednesday and evening. We trust they will be encouraged by all in their praiseworthy efforts to promote the objects of their enterprise.

WHILE we are enjoying the beautiful weather incident to this locality, our Southern friends are suffering with intense heat, such as was never known before. Many deaths from sun stroke are reported in New Orleans and Savannah, and in St. Louis and other localities.

THE first Hop at the Atlantic House for this season is announced for Monday evening next, and from the extensive arrangements being made, we judge it will be a brilliant affair. See advertisement.

REV. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, D. D., of New York, is expected to preach in Trinity Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. SAMUEL COE, of Philadelphia, in the afternoon.

THE Rev. F. L. HAWES, D. D., rector of Calvary Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Church to-morrow morning.

THE Rev. F. L. HAWES, D. D., rector of Calvary Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Church to-morrow morning.

THE Rev. F. L. HAWES, D. D., rector of Calvary Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Church to-morrow morning.

THE Rev. F. L. HAWES, D. D., rector of Calvary Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Church to-morrow morning.

OUR readers undoubtedly remember the battle fought at Wall Walla, between the U. S. troops under command of Col. STEPHEN, and the Indian tribes of Washington Territory, and that in the action a large number of our troops were slaughtered, among whom were Capt. O. H. P. TAYLOR, son of the late Com. WM. V. TAYLOR, of this city, and Lieut. WM. F. GASTON, of North Carolina. Some months after this battle, a detachment of troops visited the battlefield and interred the bodies of their comrades and brought away the bodies of the two officers. From that time until last Saturday the relatives of the deceased knew not what disposition had been made of the sacred remains; but now they have the satisfaction of knowing that they rest in grounds far away from the haunts of the red man, and at the side of those who, like themselves, died in the heat of battle doing their country's service.

The following copy of Orders will explain what we refer to:—

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, June 14, 1860. No. 18. The remains of Capt. O. H. P. Taylor, and Lieut. William Gaston, of the first regiment of Dragoons, have been sent to this post by the officers of the regiment, for interment in the grounds of their Alma Mater.

All the houses in the vicinity of the military academy, have been ordered to be closed, and the remains of the deceased to be interred in the cemetery of the institution to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Orders will be issued to-morrow making the necessary details.

A guard of Dragoons will receive the bodies from the steamer this evening at the South Landing, and take charge of them until received by the funeral escort.

By order of Col. Delafield. S. B. HOLABIRD, 1st Lieut. 1st Infantry, Adjutant M. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, June 15, 1860. Orders No. 19. The funeral of the late Capt. O. H. P. Taylor and Lieut. William F. Gaston, late of the 1st Dragoons, will take place to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. at the chapel.

The remains will be received and escorted from the South Landing at 4 o'clock P. M. by the dragoon detachment, mounted, and commanded by 1st Lieut. Robert Williams, 1st Dragoons.

Minute guns will be fired from the field battery under direction of Lieut. Saxton, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., and continuing until the bodies are deposited in the chapel.

After the funeral, the procession will move under the direction of Lieut. Holabird to the cemetery in the following order:— 1. Escort of 60 Cavalry commanded by Lieut. Robert Williams.

2. Music. 3. Chaplain and Surgeon. 4. The horses. 5. The corpses and pall bearers. 6. Dragoons dismounted, ordinance and engineer soldiers, and cadets by classes, in inverse order.

7. Academic staff accompanied by Board of Visitors. 8. Officers of the army military staff mounted. 9. Citizens. 10. Superintendent and military staff mounted. By order of Col. Delafield. S. B. HOLABIRD, 1st Lieut. 1st Infantry.

From the letter which communicated these orders to the relatives of Capt. TAYLOR, we make the following extract:— "The remains of Capt. O. H. P. Taylor, 1st Dragoons, and Lieutenant Gaston of the same regiment, were brought to West Point on Thursday, 14th inst., by Lieut. W. F. Gaston, 1st Dragoons, and were placed in charge of the dragoon guard at the wharf, and on the evening of the 15th, were received by Lieutenant Robert Williams, 1st Dragoons, and escorted to the Chapel at 3 o'clock, where the funeral service was read impressively, by the Rev. Mr. French, Chaplain and officiating clergyman, in the presence of the Academic Board and Staff, the corps of cadets and a large concourse of citizens.

At the conclusion of that portion of the service appointed to be read there, the funeral procession was formed in front of the chapel and proceeded to the Cemetery in order as prescribed. The march through the streets was a well conducted military funeral. The escort was drawn up in two ranks facing the grave—the bodies were lowered side by side. The concluding portion of the burial service being read, the escort fired three volleys over their graves, and the procession returned."

We learn that it is the intention of the officers of the 1st regiment of dragoons to erect a monument over the graves of their deceased comrades, for, as the writer says:— "They were both much esteemed by their brother officers for their gentlemanly and soldierlike qualities; they both fell in the same action, fighting gallantly, and it is fitting that they should sleep side by side, and that the same monument should perpetuate their memory."

By the Halifax Correspondent we learn of the death of Sir BRENTON HALLICROFT, which occurred on the 16th inst., at the age of 88 years, he having been born in this city in 1772. He was the second son of Dr. JOHN HALLICROFT, who married a granddaughter of Sir WILLIAM BENTON, and who was obliged to leave the place soon after the sailing of the British fleet in 1778, as it was ascertained that he had held secret communication with the enemy.

Judge HALLICROFT had occupied the position of Judge of the Province for more than half a century, having been appointed in 1807 Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1833 Chief Justice of the Province. He is described as an able, painstaking and conscientious Judge; of cheerful disposition and great liberality of opinion.

During the French Revolutionary War he joined the military of the Province under his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. He was ever held in the highest esteem by the Sovereignty, and during the past year was knighted. He was seven years of age when he left this town with his parents, but in response to an invitation to join in the Re-union festivities last August, he assured our Mayor and his fellow-townsmen, of the warm interest and good wishes he still retained for his native place, and his earliest associations were mingled with civil discord, troops and arms. He was in the habit of referring to the struggles between the mother country and the colonies, and considered it a noble attempt to regulate social happiness with the slightest possible interference with individual liberty. Although so young, he recollected the following incident, which he often related:—

"When on one occasion the principles of loyalty which he imbibed from his father led him to give expression to his feelings about in Newport streets, the indignation of the popular party was so strong, that child as he was, he was actually led off to prison; the jailer's wife, however, influenced by a kindly feeling towards the family, traced his offense as it deserved, gave him a piece of bread and butter, and sent him home in safety."

The Diplomatic Corps are well represented this season. We notice H. MERCIER, French Minister; and Count TRELLARD, of the French Legation; W. BARON, of the British Legation; Baron WITTENBERG, Belgian Minister; M. VAN LINDEN, Netherlands Minister; M. BOSCH, Secretary of Russian Legation.

We learn from Mr. ALFRED SMITH, that since our last three more cottages have been rented for the season, making now one hundred and one. If the number continues to increase, we shall probably be let again in August.

WHENEVER an enterprise, like that of GARRIBDI in Sicily, is in the course of its destiny, public sentiment is discovered to be various in regard both to its probable success and to the merit of the proceeding. Liberation from the worst of despotisms is not viewed by all as a consummation devoutly to be desired. There is a pressure of general hostility to political improvement, even in the most oppressed in distant lands, which cannot be accounted for on the principle of benevolence to the human race. But as little certainly as could be expected, and probably less has been the disapprobation of other countries toward the Sicilian revolution as conducted by GARRIBDI, than is generally the case on similar occasions. The world is evidently improving in the exercise of sympathy for more unfortunate portions of mankind. But there are minds which may be set down as exceptions, in this respect, to the general rule. When it was announced that the ministry appointed by GARRIBDI had resigned, the opposition to the overthrow of an odious dynasty was encouraged by so unimportant an event, and they argued and asserted that the chances of success to the cause were diminishing. But those who could afford to be generous and who are believed to be a much greater number, could also suppose that the resignation was necessary for the success of the revolution. That the Dictator is a man the best fitted for the mission he has undertaken, cannot be doubted. Notwithstanding the approbation which some opposed to liberal principles of government, would fix upon him, the conviction that he is the leader in the field for the times in Italy is every day gaining strength. Helitians no propositions which are made by the Neapolitan Courtiers to save the sinking fortunes of the tyrant; and therefore is the hope of Sicily the more to be relied upon for his wisdom in counsel. The constitution which has been offered to his subjects by FRANCIS 2d, has not been received with favor in any part of his dominions. The royalists will of course recommend a settlement upon that basis. But they were royalists before the proclamation was issued. They would be in no danger of prosecution. Others will remember how a Neapolitan amnesty has once been evaded; and how many were executed in violation of good faith. The present King offers no security for the fulfillment of his promises; and such is the character of the dynasty, that he is not able to assure the people that he is deservingly of their confidence. During the present pause in military operations, no remarkable change appears to have taken place. An attack upon Messina is said to be contemplated as the next move of GARRIBDI. That may be the fact, or the statement may be made to withdraw the enemy from the defense of Calabria. The Neapolitans are waiting for the action of GARRIBDI, and perhaps he is waiting for the Neapolitans to inaugurate the conflict. That they have great confidence in the Liberator, may be inferred from the fact that a Neapolitan steamer has lately gone over to GARRIBDI. Contributions have continued to be made in England to furnish him with a Navy. And the almost unanimous sentiment of the English Parliament, and especially of the Commons, is in favor of this most hopeful movement for the unity and freedom of Italy.

PARADE EXERCISES.—The New Haven Palladium says:—We understand that a "distinguished party" of gentlemen, representing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, have chartered the schooner, *Treasure*, Capt. Bacon, of Clinton, Conn., for a fishing excursion in the vicinity of Nantucket, to visit also Newport, New Bedford, Hyannis, Gloucester and Boston—to occupy about twenty days. The party expect to sail from New York on the afternoon of August 1st. Some six or eight Congressmen are among the number, including the Hon. John Woodruff, of this city. We notice also the Hon. Henry C. Carey, Louis A. Godey, and ex-Mr. C. Henry M. Fulton of Philadelphia.

The Prince of Wales and suite landed from the royal steamship *Hera*, at St. Johns, N. F., on the 24th inst., under royal salutes from the citadel, and was escorted through triumphal arches to the Government House. The day was observed in New Foundland as a holiday. In the afternoon the Prince rode out on horseback in citizen's dress.

A suite which accompanied his Royal Highness to Canada, consists of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor to the Prince; Major Teesdale, R. A., and Capt. George Grey, Squarrier; Dr. Aikman, of the Staff of St. George; Lord Stewart of his Majesty's Household, and others.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—On Tuesday upward of eighteen thousand people visited the Great Eastern. The attendance is increasing daily.—Only 271 tickets have been sold for the excursion to Cape May.

THE SEASON ABROAD.—The English journals report that last month was the coldest June with three exceptions that has occurred within ninety years. The cold seasons were 1771, 1821, and 1832. It was eighteen degrees colder on the average than the same month in 1858. Rain fell in England on twenty-six of the thirty days of June, and the absence of thunder and lightning is one of the many remarkable features of the month.

A FITTING RESIDE.—A clergyman in England, not long since, represented to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol that a brother clergyman had been charged with procuring in unbecomingly buildings, and others similarly violating the rules of the Church of England, to which the Bishop returned the unexpected, but wholesome reply, "Go thou and do likewise."

DUNDEEN ROCK, Lynn, has become somewhat celebrated as a scene in the great spiritual drama, where Mr. Hiram Marble has been for some eight or nine years, under direction of the spirits, exploring a solid rock, in expectation of finding a pirate's treasure beneath it. He has penetrated some seventy feet, and still works on, hopefully and trustfully.

THE father of the late Jacob S. Harden, has sold the confession of the criminal for \$2000.—Such a fine bit of money is almost an inducement to poison one's wife and thereby secure domestic peace and the ability to relieve a distressed parent. How easy the price is tribute! It is a sad truth that the happiness would be the necessity of being hung.

THE arena of Paris are experimenting upon roads which are to be enclosed in plaster of Paris for a series of years in order to demonstrate beyond a doubt their extreme tenacity of life. Not so particularly pleasant for the roads as interesting to the arena.

A LETTER from Saragossa says the season is backward, but the writer expects "a revival of the old glories in the way of society by the arrival soon of many who visited the Springs last year for pleasure returning now for health."

THE census taker engaged in one of the wards of Philadelphia reports having found a woman who has had 24 daughters, 23 of whom have been married and had children. Rather a tough story.

A TOWN lady has discovered the reason why married men, from the age of 30 years and upward, are more or less bald; they scratch the hair off in dismay at their wives' long milliner bills.

Over 20,000 applicants for enlistment in the U. S. Army last year, only 1500 were accepted as physically qualified.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOLMASTER for July is at hand. This valuable Journal is devoted to most wholly to the cause of education. The articles are original and dictated, as they are, by the practical experience of some of the most competent teachers in the State, the contents are of such a nature as cannot fail to be useful to those who have the exercise of education at heart, whether in the family or in the school-room. We fully coincide with the remark that it is the duty of every living R. I. teacher to assist to the utmost, in extending the circulation of the Rhode Island Schoolmaster. Single subscription \$1 per year.

MORNING HOURS IN PATRIM: Gould & Lincoln, Boston. The title of this book denotes the aim of the author, which is to portray the thought and sentiment inspired by the spot last followed as being the place where St. John gave to the Seven Churches and the world, by divine inspiration, a record of past events and of those to come, which so highly interests the human family. The book is a full and complete history of the future, but at the same time there is no part of the bible that is more shrouded in mystery to mortal vision. The writer's thoughts are highly speculative and tend to confirm the faith of such as have received "by faith and not by sight."

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, is received, containing its usual variety of excellent engravings and a great amount of reading matter upon various subjects.

Inauguration of the Perry Statue at Cleveland.

The following has been adopted by the proper Committee as the programme of the inauguration of the Perry statue to take place at Cleveland on the 10th day of September next, it being the 47th anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

General Fitch, Grand Marshal of the day.

Military Companies of Cleveland, invited Military Companies from other Western Cities and invited Military Companies from Ohio.

Governor Sprague and Staff of Rhode Island, and Governor Dennison and staff, of Ohio. Members of the Legislature and other distinguished guests and citizens of Rhode Island.

Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812.

Officers of the Army and Navy. Surviving relatives of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie.

William Walcutt, the artist of the Statue, and Rev. Dr. Perry, kinsman of Commodore Perry, and Chaplain.

Hon. George Bancroft, the American Historian, and Dr. Usher Parsons, Surgeon in the Service of Perry's Fleet, Officers of the Day.

Judges of the Federal and State Courts.

Masons and Knights Templar of Ohio and their invited Guests.

Mayor and Council of the City of Cleveland, Committee of Arrangements, Perry Monument Committee, and T. Jones and Sons, Contractors for the erection of the Perry Statue and Monument.

Odd Fellows, Father Mathew Temperance Society, and other Civic Societies.

Fire Department of Cleveland, under command Chief Engineer James Hill.

Ship in Full Rig, manned by Sailors of 1812.

Citizens and Strangers.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Perry. Unveiling of the Statue by the Artist.

Acceptance of the Monument by the Mayor, in behalf of the City.

MUSIC BY THE BAND. Oration by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.

MUSIC BY THE BAND. Incidents of the Battle of Lake Erie, by Dr. USHER PARSONS.

Masonic Ceremonies by the Grand Master, HORACE N. SCOTT, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, followed by a Song by OSSIAN K. DUNBAR and Masonic Choir.

Concluding with a Grand Naval Mock Battle between opposing Squadrons, on Lake Erie, within full view of Cleveland, representing the Battle of Lake Erie, as fought on the 10th of Sept., by the gallant Commodore PERRY.

LONGEVITY AND REMARKABLE ACTIVITY.—Mr. Stephen Crandall, of Tiverton, R. I., was ninety-three years of age last February. On Friday last he landed his seventy in the morning field with the vigor of youth, and "laid his swath" handsomely from early morning until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when he took the fork and lifted up the new mown grass to receive the curative and genial influences of the meridian sun. Mr. Crandall has labored through the hay season as steadily as any able bodied workman, and in physical condition is that of health, activity and ability to perform the duty of the hay maker, with the alacrity and promptness of four score years of age.

Mr. William Francis, of Fall River, is also one of the representative men who "hold out to the end." He is in his eighty-fourth year. On Thursday last the movers around the field, turned his swath and thought nothing of it. He "works like a beaver," every day, and can put many a man of half his years to the blush. Hale, hearty, telling old men. Fall River News.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening, a young man named William Babcock, attempted to destroy himself by taking laudanum. After he began to feel the effects of the dose somewhat, he imparted the fact to an acquaintance in the street, when he was immediately taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. William H. Fletcher, on Benefit street, and medical aid was summoned. After remaining for some hours in a precarious situation he was restored somewhat, and on Sunday evening hopes were entertained of his recovery. He has lived a dissipated life, in which fact may probably have been the cause of this attempt.

PREVALENCE OF PLAGUE.—The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department represents that there are belonging to the department 37 engine companies, 36 hose companies, and 17 hook and ladder companies, and 4227 men. The amount of hose is 39,000 feet. The Chief expresses his hostility to steam engines, and declares that eight fires out of ten are subdued by hand engines, before the steam engines arrive on the ground. Steam engines must be used, he recommends that there should be only one for each fire district.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER, inquiring into the history of the stereoscope, finds that its fundamental principle was well known even to Euclid; that it was distinctly described by Ptolemy 1,500 years ago; and that Giambattista Porta had, in 1593, given such a complete drawing of the two separate pictures as seen by eye, and of the combined picture placed between them, that he recognizes it as not only the principle but the construction of the stereoscope.

A CONTRAST.—In the year 1860, the Atlantic ocean is crossed by the largest and the swiftest steamer that ever was borne across it. The Great Eastern from England to New York and the Seth Greenstern, of only 69 tons, from New York to Liberia. The Great Eastern is now safe in New York and the Seth Greenstern, we doubt not, is safe in Monrovia.

TWENTY vessels left Chicago last Wednesday, laden with 202,732 bushels of corn—upwards of 200,000 bushels in one day. There is an active demand for wheat in Philadelphia at the present time, in consequence of large shipments of wheat and flour to Liverpool and London. In the Western country, the harvest is the absorbing topic, and realizes the most sanguine expectations.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has sent to the Corps Legislatif for approval, a convention for the laying of a sub-marine telegraph between France and the United States. Nothing is known of the route that will be adopted for the line, or the time when it will be laid.

The famous *Digitaria* rock, known far and wide for its marvellous inscriptions, has recently been sold to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in Denmark.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—St. Joseph, Mo., July 24.—The Pony Express, from San Francisco 7th, has arrived.

Judge Terry was yesterday acquitted under circumstances leaving no doubt of a collusion between the prosecution and the defence. Judge Hardy opened the court at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the District Attorney announced that the witnesses had not made their appearance. The case went to the jury without a word of testimony, and under the charge of the Judge, the jury acquitted the defendant. It was necessary to establish the guilt of Terry were on the way, but were delayed, not reaching the court room until 12 o'clock.

Ship Carrier Dove cleared for Valparaiso with a cargo of California products valued at \$600,000.

Ship Hebe takes 15,000 sacks of wheat to Australia, valued at \$28,000.

The Supreme Court decided that the contract with the State Prison lease was legal, and the contractor can draw two hundred and seventy thousand dollars from the State Treasury which will more than exhaust the funds.

Anxiety is felt concerning the non arrival of the Pony express, which left St. Louis on the 20th and 24th of June. The agent however thinks the anxiety unfounded for, as the riders between Salt Lake and Carson had depend on chance for horses, the Indians having driven off the former animals used, but horses would soon be replaced and regular trips made.

Wheat and barley crops had been harvested, and yielded immensely.

Considerable ore continues to arrive at San Francisco from Washoe. Fifty tons arrived in ten days, worth \$2000 or \$3000 per ton. It is estimated that \$500,000 of this ore will arrive in a month.

The public have abandoned the idea of hunting for new mines, and the Comstock lead is realizing handsome returns to capitalists.

There has been no recent troubles with the Indians on the eastern slope of Sierra Nevada.

Oregon dates are to June 27.

The annual floods in Columbia river and tributaries occurred without much damage.

Lieut. Mullen's expedition was heard from June 4th.

Three hundred troops were to move westward from Fort Benton over the road which was expected to be completed to the Fort by the last of July.

British Columbia dates are to June 29th.

The miners were active and in good spirits. Canals were being constructed in many places, and more progressing. The few miners employed were doing well. The gold product was at the rate of one and a half to two millions per annum.

LEARNING TO SWIM.—The best plan for learners, whether in fresh or salt water, is to attach a cord to a tree or boat, or the machine, or, if these are not available, get a companion to hold the end of the cord over your head. With this cord tied around the arm or waist let the beginner walk out until the water is up to his chin, and then turn around and face the shore. He may even then back out a little farther, when he will find the force of the water taking him off his legs, and he will then find no difficulty in making a few strokes, even at the first attempt. In fact, by holding the head well up, which necessarily expands the chest, he will find he cannot help himself from swimming, or rather floating; and by gently thrusting out, and drawing in the hands and feet, exactly in imitation of the movements of a fish, he will be able to accomplish more in two or three days than is, in many weeks with the corks or bladder—that is, he will have more confidence in himself, and knowing more of the power of the water to sustain him on its surface.

A better knowledge even of this he will have by keeping his head up, the arms will out, in deep water as far as he can get, then throwing back his head, expanding his chest, making, as it were, a curve with the back, and allowing the legs to float outward and from under him, he will find that his companion on shore could draw him completely in without sinking. In such experiments, and then he might, by the gentle action of the hands and feet, work himself on shore. With the cord, the young beginner will have no fear, saving a few mouthfuls of water, and these he will not care about so long as he learns to swim.







